JAMES GORDON BENNETT LDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

AMUSEMENTS THIS DAY AND EVENING

BROADWAY THRATES, Broadway .- Poor Gentle-NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- Considan BROTHERS WALLACK'S TEBATRE, Broadway .- ROSEPALE

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- HE'S JACK SREPPARD-OLYMPIC THEATRE, Brondway. - FAINT HEART NEVER

NEW BOWERY THEATER, Bowery - Afternoon PAN-MAD AS A HATTER. Evening-Feorer Region Tues Him Cur-Handsome Jack-Brown and Smite.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, -Afternoon-Tantar Wiron-Les Deux Fugitifa-Albertina-Boots of the Swan. Evening-Dune Boy-Existents of Sr. John-Dughandweau-How to Avoid Dearting.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Fourteenth street.-ALL THAT

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway, THREE MARMOTH PAT GIRES-THREE GIANTS-TWO DWARFS-INDIANS-FRENCH AUTOMATONS. DRANATIC PRIFORMANCES-Day and Broating

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS. Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-ray.—Ethiorian Songs, Dances, Burlingurs, &c.—How WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL. 514 Broadway. - Double frapers and Horizontal Bar-Ethiopian Songs, Dances, &c. Mailing at 2½ P. M.

CAMPBRIL'S MINSTRELS. 199 and 201 Bowery.— CARRED AND EXCITING MELANGE OF ETHIOPIAN ODDITIES— BOOSE AND GANDER. Matince at 2½ P. M. SALLE DIABOLIQUE, 585 Broadway .- ROBERT HELLE

HOPE CHAPEL, 72) Broadway. - WOODROFFE'S BOHE VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MAMMOTH MENAGERIB, 399 and 541 Broadway.-Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. HIPPOTHEATRON. Fourteenth street. - Dog and Mon-REY ACTORS-EQUESTRIAN. GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC EM-PERTAINMENTS. Matines at 2½ P. M.

DODWORTH HALL, 806 Broadway. - ARTHUR WAR AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 646 Broadway. - Ballers, Pantowinis, Buriesques, &c. - Sinon's Mismar. Matines at 25, P. M.

COOPER INSTITUTE. Bowery. - DR. COLTON'S EXHIBITION OF LAUGHING GAS AND CONCERT. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 518 Broadway. WASHINGTON HALL, Harlem.-BUCKLEY'S MIN

New York, Thursday, Nov. 94, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

We publish this morning some important and mos teresting facts, as well as reports, connected with the grand march through the State of Georgia in which the army under Sherman is now engaged. Included in this comprehensive compilation are the orders issued to th troops by Generals Sherman and Slocum previous to the ement of the movement. They were directed to live on the country, but to destroy no property in localities where they were unmolested. Cases of hostility by the citizens were to be followed by relentiess devastation General Sperman probably captured Macon, Georgia, on last Monday, as despatches to Richmond newspapers announce that on the previous day he was within sighteen miles of that town. Its garrison was composed of only old men and boys, belonging to the militia, and probably no resistance would be made by them, as any would be futile. General Sherman was at Griffin Georgia, only fifty-eight miles from Macon, on las Friday. The Richmond Sentinel, in an articl of last Monday's issue, commenting on this federacy, expresses its fears that the Georgians, who are weakened by intestine dissensions, will make little or no resistance to Sherman's advance. Terrible excitement and consternation jevidently prevail throughout the a uch recarding the known and anticipated results of his erations, and efforts are being made to concentrate and row in his path the militia of all the Gulf States.

| Heavy firing on the right of the Army of the James of Buesday of this week is reported, but with what result has not been ascertained. At that time there had been continual dring between the pickets during the previous few days. It is said that General Butler's James river very short time. Our despatches from Sheridan's army describe the po

sition which the rebel General Early has assumed since his retrograde movement. His beadquarters are between Tim berville and New Market, and his army is stretched across the Shenandoah valley on that line, its right resting in the Luray valley, both his finnks being well covered with cavalry. The maps already published to the BERALD will snable our readers to trace the locality. His situation is said to be well suited for an observance of any move ments which may be made by the Union forces, as well as for receiving supplies, which he is now gathering in from the numerous small valleys of Western Virginia. Nearly all the horses, cattle and other property still left to the inhabitants are seized and carried off by h officers, who tell the people that if they do not take them General Sheridan's men will. Early's army is said to have lost much of its spirit, both officers and men appearing discouraged by the various severe chastisements which have been inflicted on them by the national troops, and very stringent regulations are necessary to keep it together. He has lately received some new artillery, which he must very much have needed, after suffering such heavy spolistions in this important respect at the hands of Sheridan's troops. It is believed that the design of the rebols is to remain on the defensive for some time, in or near their present position.

A party of rebels, 'numbering two thousand five hur dred, attacked the garrison at Fayetteville, Arkansas, on the 28th ult. but were repulsed with considerable loss, The town was then invested closely until the 3d instant, when the rebels were reinforced by six thousand men from Price's forces, under General Fagan. The enemy were, however, held in check until the following day, when Generals Curtis and Blunt arrived on the scene of action and the rebels fied, having lost nearly one thousand men. Price confesses to a loss of over ten thousand of his troops

Accounts from Bermuda, via Halifar, state that the pirate Chickamauga had completed her repairs and sailed on the 15th just, on a cruise. The value of her captures was set down at half a million collars.

Late New Orleans papers may that General Camby was sufficiently recovered to resume oberge of the business of his military division.

Captain Bell, the alleged Lake Eric rebel pirate, had . preliminary examination in Toronto Canada, yesterday, and was committed for trial, which will be proceeded

The provincial government at Quebec has leaved orders forbidding the transportation from Canada, either by land or water, of arms or ammunition, in consequence of information having been received that Southern rebels

and their co operators in that colony are manufactoring and collecting at available points shot, shell, cannon and other munitions for the semies of Jeff, Davis. The Richmond papers of last Monday contain very little news of interest saids from that regarding Sherman's advance on Macon, which we have given in full. The

Sentinel publishes several extracts from a letter from Alexander H. Stephens to Thomas J. Semmer, rebel Sons for from Louislana, reviewing the speech of the latter at it obits, in which he takes occasion to correct the mis-

apprehensions of many as to his position as assumed n his late reconstruction letter. He declares that a convention of States is not a favorite idea with him as a mode of instituting negotiations, but reflerates his belief that it is better than no mode at all. He expresses the belief that a favorable response from Davis to the Chicago resolution looking to a convention of all the States would have secured McClellan's election, and that no proposition of peace need be expected from Mr. Lincoln's government. He declares the old Union and con stitution to be dead forever, and says that all hopes of the restoration of the old government are vain and illusory. The report of the doings of the rebel Congress on Saturday reveals the fact that the secret sessions of that body have been attended with very stormy de bates, and have been principally devoted to an examina tion into the position of Mr. Stephens. From the state ment of Mr. Foote, it appears that very strong language has been used in regard to Stephens, and it may soon appear that the Vice President is to be impeached. A very pretty quarrel" has sprueg up in the rebel House on the subject of the exemption of state officers from military duty. From one of the speeches made it appears that Virginia exempts one thousand four hundred state officers, North Carolina fourteen thousand, South Carolina four hundred, Alabama one thousand and seventy-four, Mississippi one hundred and ten, and

We to-day publish the circular of Provost Marsh General Fry and the proclamation of Governor Seymour already alluded to in the HERALD, directing a correction of the enrolment of persons liable to military service in this State.

Georgia over fifteen thousand.

One of our Key West correspondents gives us a more interesting account of the escape from rebel captivity and arrival within the Union lines in Florida of two officers and four privates of the national army. Their places of confinement were in Georgia, and in their lone and necessarily stealthy wanderings they suffered great privations.

MISCRLLANEOUS NEWS.

The National Thanksgiving will be observed to-day in s napper in which no previous similar occasion has ever been honored. It will be a universal holiday throughout all the loval States, in accordance with the recommenda tions of the President and the several Governors. This is the first time in the history of the country when all these States have held their thanksgiving featival simultaneously. We publish in another portion of the HERALI the proclamations of President Lincoln, the Governor and the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn, directing its observance, together with the special reco in reference to it issued to the members of their diocs by the Catholic Archbishop of Ohie and the Episcopalia Bishop of Pennsylvania. There will be religious ser in pearly all the churches of this city, and, besides the universal family dinners and assemblages, there will I numerous patriotic and benevolent banques

steamship Charles C. Leary arriv d safely at City Point last evening, and this morning the work of distri bution of her cargo will be commenced, and will be com the balance of the contributions from this city, wil arrive at Fortress Monroe this afternoon, and at on roceed to City Point.
Our European files by the Moravian, dated to the 10th

November, reached this city from Portland, Me., yes terday morning. The news has been anticipated by th ful I telegraphic report already published in the HERALD.

of the allied first, European and American, in the Strait of Simonosaki, Japan, by which the navigation of the to the commerce of the world. The account of the events so important to trade and civilization, is illustrated by map, showing the situation of the straits and see, which will serve as a guide to mariners during the navigation of the empire of Japan. We have some later news from Mexico by the steam

ship Eagle, which arrived here yesterday, from Havana.
A document purporting to be written by General Mejia
the commander of the imperial forces at Matamoros,
gives an account of operations in that vicinity. It says ville, Texas, paid General Mejia a visis, which compliment was returned, and that Drayton had agreed to deliver to the imperialists the arms which the Mexican republican leader Canales carried over to Texas from Matamores at th time Maximilian's troops took possession of that town The United States Consul at Matamoros, this document states, had also offered to give up the Mexican arms de posited with the Union forces in Texas by General Cor-tina. The Estafette, published in the city of Mexico rebels of our southern country along the border, and of encouraging their immigration into Mexico. Con-siderable numbers of them, it says, have al-ready established themselves in Mexico, and engaged in the culture of cotton. The imperial journals give a frightful account of the sack of the little town of Zacoalco by a detachment of republican troops A man, named Townsend, pretending to have authority from the American Consul, hadtaken possession of the steamship [mexico at Watameros, changed her flag sho papers from American to Mexican, and sailed with ber It is expected that the vessel will be turned over to the service of the rebels.

A Catro despatch states that Mexican advices r ceived from New Orleans announce the intention of Diego Alvarez, son of the voteran chief June Alvarez, to shortly declare in favor of the empire. Maximilian is said to be daily growing more liberal in his policy. Pierre Soule had arrived in the Mexican capital. By the steamship Eagle we learn that the negotiation

or peace between the Spaniards and the Dominicans hav failed, and that hostilities have been resumed. In the republic of Venezuela, it is reported, the insurgents still hold out against the government. At Nassau, N. P., the business of the blockade runners is still very brisk ports, and several new vessels for service in this trade had arrived from England and Canada. To morrow is the eighty-first anniversary of the evac

ation of this city by the British army, in 1783, after the conclusion of the War of Independence. General Sand ford, commander of the First division of the State Na tional Guard, has issued orders for military observance of the day. Salutes will be fired on the Battery at sur rise and poon, and the national standard will be displaye there. A salute will also be fired in the City Hall Park In the United States District Court yesterday Judge

Setts rendered his decision condomning the prize steam Annie and the Lady Stirling and their cargoes as lawful prizes of war. The United States District Attorney a once entered decrees of condemnation in both cases. The final decrees of distribution will be entered as soon as the requisite testimony can be taken showing what vesses are entitled to share in the proceeds. The Annie is an praised at sixty five thousand dollars, and her cargo cotton is said to be worth two hundred and fifty tho deliars. The cargo of the Ludy Stirling is valued at four hundred thousand dollars, and the vesses herself has been taken for government service at an estimated value of one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.

A case of much interest to importing merchants w before Judge Nelson, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday. Richard Perry, the plaintiff, tendered seven and three-tenths Treasury notes of 1861 to payment duties on some goods which he had imported. These Collector Draper refused to receive, and detained the merchandise, to recover which suit is brought. The question at impe is whether these notes are legally re ceivable for duties or imports, and, as the decision of the ecretary of the Treasury in the matter is being awaited, the Judge set down the further hearing of the case til

A large calendar of cases was prepared for trial in the General Sessions yesterday; but counsel for the defendants succeeded in moving them off, after which the cour adjourned till to-morrow. in the Board of County Canvassers yesterday, the con

tested election districts of the Eighth Congressional dis trict were taken up, and the Second district was canvassed after some futile objections. The Third district was laid over till Friday, on account of some informality in the manner in which the return was made

The Board of Education held a lengthy coasion just evening, Mr. Hitchman presiding, but so business of

public importance was trac

most interesting lecture last evening, at the Cooper foat! tute, before a very large and appreciative audie the necessity for a thorough Catholic Reformatory Insti-tution in New York. The most Rev. Archbishop McClos key presided Some of the most noted philanthropists of the city were present. The lecture was in every way

The School conventions of the McKeen party met last night, in the seven districts created by the new law, fo Governor Cartin, of Pennsylvania, paid a visit to the Produce Exchange yesterday, and was received in formal but cordial manner. The Governor returned thanks to a short address for the welcome extended to him, and commented on the multiplicity of natural an

other bonds which unite New York and Pennsylvania. in last Saturday's HERALD we announced the seizur large broweries in the Ninth Congressional district, this city, and the arrest of their proprietors, on the charge of defrauding the national Treasury in the matter of licenses and taxes. These establishments are again a legal decision. The owners claim that they have pai the same duties that are paid by all other similar many

The captain of the Fifth police precinct reports that under the lead of the pugitists Jo Coburn and Mike Norton, visited the Fifth Ward Hotel, in West Broadway on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of interiering with the proceedings of the democratic primary election held at that place. Their alleged designs were frustrated by the police; but no arrests were made.

C. D. LeBrun, who has an office in Wall street, wa

yesterday arrested and required to give two th dollars ball to answer the charge of violating the Enlist ment law of this State, by taking men from this city and nducing them to enter the military service in a New Jersey regiment.

George Moore, his wife, and four of their female boar ers, were yesterday arrested on the charge of carryin on a most disreputable business at No. 141 Greene stree committed for trial, in default of five hundred dollars ball each. The girls were reprimanded by the police justice, and then discharged.

A man named Thomas Matthews was yesterday locked

up in the Tombs on the allegation-that he had picked allyer watch from the pocket of Michael Bardman, i Park row.

brated the election of these gentlemen by a grand ban quet at the Metropolitan Rotel last evening. Letters were received from Secretaries Seward, Bates and Usbe and other gentlemen, and speeches were made by W Alford, Wakeman, Darling, Dodge, Field, Opdyke and other well known republicans.

Yesterday was extremely cold. The wind blew high and the temperature was down to a regular wintr

Captain Winslow, of the Kearsarge, the singer of the rebei privateer Alabama, had a reception and banquei given to him by the citizens of Roxbury, Massachusetts, on Tuesday evening. They also presented to bim as elegant silver tea service. The Boston Fair for the benefit of our national sailor

closed on Tuesday evening. The total receipts exceed two hundred thousand dollars.

A convention of delegates from the various freeds relief associations throughout the country assembled i Washington yesterday. The object of the meeting is t condition of the colored people liberated by the advance The Canal Commissioners have decided to close ti

canals of this State on the 8th of December proxime.

A fire broke out between eight and nine o'clock evening, in the photograph gallery No. 485 Broadway and extended to 438, destroying goods and materials valued at about five thousand dollars, all of which were insured. The damage to the buildings also amounted to nd dollars. The origin of the fir has not yet been ascertained by the auth

The stock market was dull yesterday morning, an opening at 223 M. closed at 221 M. Government securities rere steady.

Commercial circles were very quiet yesterday, th

attention of the merchants being absorbed by the preparations for Thanksgiving, which will be a close holiday No business will be done, as all the stores will be closed It is safe to assert that never was Thanksgiving so us versally observed by the business community as this day will be. Gold was about the same yesterday as on Tues day, and values of merchandise were accordingly nom-nally unchanged. On 'Change the flour market wa quiet, but firm. Wheat advanced 1c. a 2c., the demand being moderate. Corp advanced 2c. a Sc., with an active was active, but lower. Beef was firm and in fair request Lard was in increased demand and firmer.

Sherman's Movements-What the Rebel Press North and South Say About It. ablest commanders of modern times, is sweeping through the heart of the enemy's territory at the head of a large, well equipped and vete ran army-and to all persons disposed to look at events with their eyes open, it is evident that his operations must have immense military results-and that it may conduce to the termination of this war. General Sherman comes toward the Atlantic coast to clear up and finish some old scores? Charleston, Savannah and Wilmington remain to be taken, though the Navy Department has for three years declared its readiness to take them all when the War Department should furnish a co-operative army. General Sherman having fought his way through across the continent, now approaches the coast with that army. His movement against any or all of these points will be the joint movement of sixty thousand infantry and fifty or sixty ships-and it will be timed in accordance with other movements by Generals Grant and Sheridan. This shows how ridiculous it is to talk of the possibility of successful resistance at any of those points, and will give an idea of the wonderfully formidable character of the operation. By contrast with the idea thus given, it is worth while to notice what the enemy has to say on this subject-and to observe the peculiar way in which he shuts his eyes to this greatest event in his history-like the salmon who forces his head under the bank to avoid the blow aimed at his body, and believes that his pursuer does not see him because he does not see his pursuer.

The rebel press in Richmond and in this city agree in the attempt to belittle this operationto deny that it has any importance, and that it can have any result that will be to the advantage of the Union cause. Richmond papers depict it as "formidable only because it is novel," and as a counter diversion to draw Beauregard from Tennessee. They bint dreadful things of what will happen to Sherman, and one of them has even represented Sherman's army as already "driven" by Howell Cobb. We do not suppose any one could say anything worse of Sherman than that, or put his military power in a meaner light. The News, of this city, calls the movement "a raid" that "involves serious contingencies of disaster" to Sherman. He can do positive injury to the railroads, it thinks, and may injure magazines. factories, &c., but it does not see that there is any military result in the movement; and while Sherman is at it, Beauregard and somebody else may smash him up. So they may. All the stragglers out of the Southern armies-two hundred thousand-might sudden ly report for duty somewhere on Sherman's line of march by Monday next, and some yet unknown hero might take them in hand and organize them, and arm them with pooket pistols, and they might all go at Sherman at once

dreadful-and the News would be very happy. If Sherman had only thought of this "contingency of disaster" before be left Atlanta he would no doubt have stayed there. The World represents the movement as a retreat. Beauregard having run away with his army over toward the Mississippi was such a terrible blow to Sherman that be could not stand it. He had to leave Atlanta and retire precipitately-on Macon and Augusta. This is in accordance with a new theory of the art of war discovered by a peace man, which holds that you can never do your enemy so much harm as when you leave him alone. Indeed the World knows the particulars of a whole horrible chapter of disasters that have happened to Sherman-how the Georgians

have turned out and burned up all the mud

roads he had to march on, and all the rivers he

had to cross, and esten up all the corn that

was to feed his horses, and so on. These papers, through the necessities of their position, have to make some allusion to Sherman's movement; but it is their business to ignore all the possibilities of success, and to see and dwell upon all the difficulties that may lie in the way-to invent thousands of imaginary difficulties for the comfort of rebel readers, and to say on the subject all that can possibly be said to please those who wish for Sherman's failure, and to ease the minds of those who fear his success. All this they do very well, and this explains the tone of their comments.

THE MEANNESS OF THE TREASURY DEPART-MENT.—Under the present administration the Treasury Department has been most curiously managed. Secretary Chase was a very nice man and a very moral man; but still some of the grossest immoralities were discovered in the department while it was under his control. Secretary Fessenden is a very nice man and a very liberal man; but still there is a great deal of contemptible meanness in some of the bureaus under his supervision. No doubt, however, the meannesses, like the immoralities, occur without the knowledge of the Secretary.

We have recently received a letter from the meanest of these mean bureaus. It is all about an advertising bill, and is signed "H. A. Risley, Sup. Spec. Agt. Tr. Dept.," which hiero glyphics we understand to mean Superb Special Agent of the Treasury Department. The superb and alphabetical Risley complains that the Herald charges more for advertising than some other papers in this city. Of course we do. We have a larger circulation than all the other papers combined. We therefore give the advertiser more publicity for his money than any other paper. Consequently all the advertising patronage of the city is concentrating at our office. It is natural that it should do so. The thing is a matter of business. The advertisers, like all other business men, go where they can get their money's worth.

In consequence of the mismanagement of the Treasury Department, the depreciation of the currency and the rise in the prices of everything necessary to a newspaper, we have been compelled to increase our advertising rates. All our patrons accepted this as a war neces sity. No one has objected to it except the superb Risley, with a handle to his name. Shopkeepers, merchants, waiters, servants—all classes of people—have paid our rates without grumbling. It remains for the Treasury Department to be mean. If we had known that the department was in such straits we should have offered to print the advertisement for nothing; being ignorant of its neediness and its meanness we charged it at the same rate as any other advertiser. Cannot it afford to pay?

But H. A. Risley, Sup. Spec.. &c., adds insult to injury by comparing the HERALD with a couple of obscure sheets in this city, to advertise in which is to hide one's light under s bushel. Delinquent debtors and sharp pettifoggers always resort to these daily humbugs when they want to print advertisements which tiser knows that his advertisement would be cheaper in the HERALD at one hundred times the cost than in one of these unseen journals. because he wants his advertisement known and read of all men. In this point of view the HERALD is still the cheapest advertising medium in the country. The people recognize this fact. and the result is that we have more advertising patronage and heavier taxes to pay than any other journal. Every two or three months we have to hand over five, six or seven thousand dollars in taxes to Fessenden's department. Now, under these circumstances, if the superb and literary Risley did not want his advertisement read by everybody why did he send it to us? And if he did want it read by everybody why don't he pay our bill? We ask President Lincoln and Secretary Fessenden to take a look at this "big thing," and we assure the Sup. Spec. Agt. Tr. Dept., otherwise known as Risley, that if he does not send on our money we shall bring this meanness, as well as the Post Office advertising meanness, before the next Congress.

Poor Brooks.—We really begin to pity poor Brooks, of the Express. Clark has a suit against him; Dodge is contesting his election to Congress, and Peter B. Sweeny is going to prosecute him for a libel. Thus he not only has Scylla on one side of him and Charybdis on the other, but Mount Etna has opened on his rear. Poor Brooks.

THE CHARTER ELECTION .- The coming municipal election has no political interest. Unless the taxpayers take it into their own hands it will be simply a series of personal contests. One point of importance to be decided by it is whether Peter B. Sweeny, the Bowery boy, or George Purser, the English radical, is to be the leader of Tammany Hall.

News from Fortress Monroe. PIGHT BETWEEN A BLOCKADE RUNNER AND GCY BOATS-ESCAPE OF THE BLOCKADE BUNNER.

FORTRESS MONROS, Nov. 22, 1864. The United States double ender gunboat Sassacus ar ived in Hampton Roads this morning from the blockading fleet off Wilmington, with her rudder disabled and otherwise damaged by the severe gale which has been prevailing for a few days along the coast. She ceperts that on the 19th a blockade rupper, while

coming out of Wilmington, ran ashore on the east bar of the harbor and was fired upon by our vessels, which she returned with spirit, the engagement lasting severa hours, without any of the shots from our gunboats materially damaging ber. Under cover of a dense for which set in about dusk she got off the bar and succeeded n reaching Wilmington.

News from Mexico by way of New Or leans.

CAIRO, Nov. 23, 1864. The latest Mexican news stated that the Emperor was

daily leaning towards the liberal party. Pierre Soule had arrived in the city of Mexice.

Don Diego Alverez, son of Don Juan Alvarez, it ported, would declare in favor of Maximil an.

The Franco-Mexican troops and left their our Middling cotton was quiet at New Orleans at \$1 12 as he came up, and that would be very | a \$1 12.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1864.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS. The Commissary General of Prisoners is besieged daily by envious friends of our soldiers to the rebel pri concerning the propability of an early exchange, and the ondition of those in confinement. Repeated attempt have been made to procure complete lists of Unio prisoners, but without success, the rebels only forward ing at long intervals the names of our men in a few o their prisons and hospitals. It is expected that upo the arrival of Major Mul ord from his recent interview with the Confederate Commissioner of Exchange, the De partment will be placed in possession of information tha

THE RELEASE OF REBEL OFFICERS. Applications are constantly being made, and in man cases through influential politicians, for the release rebel officers among our prisoners of war upon their tak-ing the onth of allegiance. The families of a great num ber reside in the border States, and the prisoners are, a doubt, sincere in their statements that they desire to re application for release can be granted until the officer shall be exchanged; then, previous to their departure oath and remain: but at present none but deserters or THE VACANT JUDGESHIPS.

The vacancies in the United States District judgeships in Indiqua, Missouri and Delaware will not be fitled until the meeting of Congress.

THE PRESOMEN'S CONVENTION A convention of delegates from the various Freedmen's Relief Associations throughout the country was convened this morning at the Santtary Commission Rooms, to take into consideration measures to advance the interests of the cause, and for such special legislation as will tend to

the elevation of the freedmen. SECRETARY SEWARD AND VISCOUNT TREILHARD. Seward and Viscount Treilhard, of the French Legation has no foundation in fact. Viscount Treilbard has no stood he is now Secretary of the French Legation at Brussels. No conversation of the character referred to

GOVERNOR PENTON'S RESIGNATION AS A MEMBER OF Governor Fenton has prepared his resignation as a

member of the Thirty eighth Congress, to take effect or the 20th of December.

The Pirate Chicksmanes &c. HALIFAX, Nov. 23, 1864.

Media, from Bermuda, 19th arrived this evening. The pirate Chickamauga had com pleted her repairs and sailed on the 15th on a cruise. The raius of her captures was \$500,000. The Mary, formerly the Alexandra, arrived at Bermud

on the 14th, nine days from Halifax. The Hawk was the only blockade runner in port.

The fever had almost disappeared.

The Time of Closing the New York

ALBANY, Nov. 23, 1864. the canals of the State on the 8th of December.

The Seven-Thirty Notes of 1861. Before Judge Nelson.

was a suit against the Collector of the Port, Mr. Draper brought to test the value of the seven-thirty notes issue in 1861, as to whether they were receivable for import duties as gold. The plaintiff imported some articles of foreign merchandise, and tendered in payment of the duties thereon the amount demanded in the seven-thirty notes of 1861, at their then par value. The Collector would not receive the tender, and detained the goods. Plaintiff then brought the action in trover to recover the property for alleged illegal detection, claiming that the Collector had refused to receive the duty in bonds, which, by act of Congress, had been made receivable of all dues, and were payable in coin.

The District Attorney, viewing the importance of the case, applied for a postponement until the Secretary of the Treasury had come to a decision on the point, it being now before him.

Judge Nelson finally set down the further hearing of the case for Friday next. n 1861, as to whether they were receivable for

City Intelligence.

Evacuation Day,—The Eighty-first anniversary of the evacuation of our city by the British forces will occur to-morrow, and General Sandford has ordered that it be commemorated by the firing of national salutes on the Battery and City Hall Park. The Veterans of 1812 will also meet at the foot of Grand street, in full uniform, and have a grand parade in this city and Williamsburg in honor of the day.

On Priday night there will be an entert at this theatre which ought to be chronicled as a great event in the history of the drams in this city. The pro ment to be erected in the Park, this being the se cond benefit given for that purpose by the manager of the Winter Garden. The play on Friday night will be Shakspere's tragedy of Julius Casar, and the three Brothers Booth will play the principal parts. Mr. Edwin Booth will personate the part of Brutus, Mr. Junius Brutus Booth that of Cassim, and Mr. Junius Brutus Booth that of Cassim, and Mr. Junius and John Wilkes Booth are less familiar to the playgoers of this city than their brother; but they are spoken of as the worthy associates of Mr. Edwin Booth, so well and favorably known here. It is not necessary to flourish masy trumpets over a performance like this. If there is any real taste for a great and pure dramatic entertainment in this city, the house will be one of the most densely crowded ever seen.

Mr. Edwin Booth will commence a regular engagement at the same house on Saturday night with Hamilet.

The African Opera.

In mentioning the names of celebrities of the minstrel as musicians in your paper of yesterday I neglected, by accident, to speak of the following excellent composers:
Mesers P. B. Isaacs, N. W. Gould, Hershel Fenton, A
thony Nist and E. G. Holden.

DAN. BRYANT. The Turf.

have their "heart's desire" by gisting the Union Course to-day. A sweepstakes [with six entries is the first on the programme, to be followed by a match race the wind up to be a mule race, with about a dozen entries. THE CAPTURE OF THE ANNIE.

Acting Ensign E. N. Semon, in command of the launce of the Alabama on the night of the capture of the Annie desires to contradict the statement that he had any part in seizing that vessel or preventing her escape. The credit of the capture he desires to give solely to the Wilderpess and Niphon. The launch did not know anything of the capture until next morning at daylight. No other vessel was within signal distance at the time the Annie

The Seventy-ninth Highland Volum

to THE EDITOR OF THE MERALD. No. 32 WAVERLEY PLACE, Nov. 23, 1864.

An article appeared in your paper of this morning in York State Militia. As the above is evidently a mistake you would oblige me by correcting it and insert the fol

Some time back I received orders from the War Department at Washington, and also from the Governor of this State, through the Adjutant General, to reorganize the Seventy inthe regiment Volunteers. To this object only I have devoted all my energies, and we have now several hundred men in the field. I am not in any way connected with the Seventy-high Milita, now reorganizing under the gallant Colonel David Morrison, for whom—including the brave officers and men who served under him—I entertain the highest esteem and admiration. These two distinct regiments will in no way interfers with each other, and I hope that both will some be filled up to the required standard.

BAMUEL M. ELLIOTT.

Colonel Seventy shuth regiment Volunteers.

Police Intelligence. ARREST FOR VIOLATING THE ENLISTMENT LAW.

C. D. LeBrun, keeping an office at No. 6 Wall stree was yesterday arrested by officer O'Byrne, of the Essex Market Police Court, charged on the complaint of John Dempsey, residing at No 163 West Houston atreet, with Dempney, residing at No 163 West Houston street, with a violation of the Enlistment act. In his affidavit before Justice Manafield Demissey alleges that on the 16th instance accompanied three men, named James McAvoy, James and John F. Langton, to the defendant's office for the purpose of enlisting. After making known their desires to LeBrun he told them the recruiting business was doll here at present, and said that by going to Jersey he would insure them four bundred and fitty dollars each. Very reluctantly the men went to Jersey City with the accused, and there entered the military service. Dempney therefore charges LeBrun with taking men out of the State for the purpose of enlisting them. Justice Mauafield beld the prisoner in two thousand dollars, batt for trul.

Concret.-The Mannergeson verein Arion So counce a concert at the City Acsembly Rooms for Saterday next, the 26th. It will be under the direction of Mr. Bartmann. Amongst the artists who have volunteered their services are Mosara. Lotti, Mollenhauer Demuth

RICHMOND.

Heavy Firing Reported on General Swi ter's Right.

FORTRESS MONBOR, Nov. 22, 1864. The mail steamer Thomas Collver, which arrived from City Point this evening, brings down a report of heavy firing on the right of General Butler's position, and of continual firing between the pickets during the pest for

Washington, Nov. 23, 1864.
There is information from City Point, dated yesterday morning, that but a short time will clapse before the Dutch Gap canal will be opened.

All hopes of the evacuation of Petersburg by the enemy, until forced into it by General Grant, have been given up. langer of serious molestation on their retreat, and as this point is the key to Richmond there is not the slightest probability that any movements on the part of General Sher-man will induce Lee to so weaken his force as to render nogessary a greater contraction of his lines. All informa-tion received from Richmond indicates that the rebels on tertain no idea of abandoning their positions, but, on the contrary, are exerting themselves in an unprecedented manner to increase their depots of supplies and ordnance

THOMAS.

The War in Kentucky and Tennesse Hood Marching on Pulnski, &c.

Sr. Louis, Nev. 23, 1864.
A Paducah despatch of yesterday says military affairs side of the Mississippi is now known. The whole country has been thoroughly scouted, and parties bring in prisoners daily. The concentration of troops and the coming of General A. J. Smith means something, but what it is not proper to state. A few days, however, will doubtless develop the plan of the coned campaign. Both the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers are in fine boating order, and will prove valuable ausi liaries to military operations in Tennessee and Kentucky.

Sunday from a reconnoisance up the Tennessee river.

The bodies of Ensign Bare, of the gunboat Undies. and Captain Allen, of the transport Venus, killed when their vessels were captured by Forrest's gunboats, were

The gunboats Peoria and Pawpaw returned here

The river is lined with rebel pickets from Pine Bluff b ohnsonville. The rebet General Lyon, in command of that district, has orders to watch the river closely and blockade it. Transports will begin running again soon. Forrest has a pontoon across the river at Chicasaw.

Deserters and scouts report Hood's army thirty-five thousand strong, with thirty-seven pieces of artiflery. He intended to operate in Middle and Eastern Dennesses and Kentucky. He was marching on Pulaski, Giles county, Tenn., and expected ultimately to seize Cumberland gap. His men were greatly to need of clothing, supplies of which they hope to obtain by plundering the towns through which they pass. Large numbers of deserters come into our lines daily.

many of them bringing horses and equipments.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

Battle at Payetteville-Price Again De-

St. Louis, Nov. 23, 1864.
Advices from Fayetteville, Arkansas, say Colougi
brooks, with 2,500 rebels, attacked that place October 28, but was repulsed with considerable loss. From that time to November 3 the town was pretty closely invested, when General Fagan, with about six thousand of Price's retreating forces came up, and combarded the place five hours, with awe pieces o lery, but were held at bay until the next day, when Generals Curtis and Blunt arrived, and the rebels skedaddled. They lost nearly one thousand killed and wounded. Our loss was one killed.

Price in Arkansas, reports that the general told him he had lost over over ten thousand men killed, wounded and deserted, and that his expedition into Missouri had been

The Rebel Conspiracy in Canada

Quanc, Nov. 23, 1884.
Owing to reliable information that Southerners and facturing claudestinely, and collecting at convenient points, shot shell and cannon, the government has in under chapter 4 of the act of 1863, a proclamation hibiting the exportation, or carrying coastwise or by la-land navigation, of arms or ammunition.

News from New Orleans.

The steamer Olive Branch brings New Orleans dates to

the 18th. in Florida, had arrived at New Orleans. There was good inquiry for cotton; holders were asking \$1 25 for low middling, and \$1 30 for middling. Sales were

fine flour \$12 a \$14; choice extra \$18 75 a \$14. City Polities. TAMMANY HALL ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS. These conventions met last evening, and the following

First district.—John Moore nominated.

Phird district.—Michael Norton nominated.

Pifth district.—Michael Norton nominated.

Pifth district.—Adjourned till Monday, when a finany. Mozare candidate will probably be nominated.

Seventh district.—Adjourned till Monday evening.

Eleventh district.—John Brice nominated.

Thirteenth district.—Poter Masterson nominated.

Seventeenth district.—John McQuade nominated.

MOZART ALDERMANIC NOMINATIONS. Seventh district—John G. Haviland nomin Eleventh district—John Hardy nominated. Seventicenth district—John Hars nominated

Is James Brooks Elected? THE QUESTION STILL UNDECIDED—ANOTHER MEETING OF THE COUNTY CANVASSERS—ANOTHER ADJOURN

The Board of County Canvassers held another meeting yesterday to canvass the Eighth Congressional district large and active lobby, among which James Brecks was conspicuous, was in attendance. The Chairman, Supervisor Iwano, stated that in the

opinion it would be proper to ascertain if the canvasseer who had been notified to attend were present. Supervisor PURDY said that he objected to the exami output state a curvasters of election. Such a course ex-nation of the canvasters of election. Such a course ex-ceeded their powers. The business of the Board was-with the returns made to thom, and that only. He re-iterated his opinion that the Board had no power to ex-amine the canvasters.

amine the canvassors.

Supervisor Twans suggested that it would be proper to know if the canvassers were present. It could do no Supervisor Strawart stated his willingness to proceed with the curvass if the privilege of questioning the can-

Supervisor STRWART stated his willinghost to proceed with the curvass if the privilege of questioning the canvassers was allowed.

The names of the canvassers being called, it was accertained that there were two of them present.

Supervisor STRWART read the allidavit of C. H. Rogers, which stated that the votes were taken by the canvassers without the affidavit of the person depositing them. He stated that the returns were incorrect.

Supervisor Punny said that the affidavit was one-sided, and objected to the reading of it. He still urged that the Hoard should be careful not be exceed their powers.

Supervisor Punny—the Board cannot, go beyond the act of the Inspectors of Election. If illegal votes were placed in the ballot box, that is an argument over which we have no control.

Supervisor Punny—This is not the proper place to read the affidavits of interested parties perhaps. They were doubtless prepared with a view to being read elsewhere. The canvass of the district was then taken up; but it was discovered that there was some informality in the manner in which they had been returned, and the Board adjourned its precedings till to-increase a soon.

The Alleged Brewery Frauds. The three large brewery establishments whose op-

tions were suddenly stopped a few days ago by the collactor of the district (Ninth Congressional) on the charge that the proprietors had defrauded the government by evading the payment of the internal revenue tax, are egain at work. The whole matter is now before the proper tribunats, and it is no longer necessary to withhold the names of the parties implicated. The breweries see well known, and are as follows:—Bernheimer & Schmidt, 'srewery 110th street and Eighth avonue; Henry Gaussen, brewery on Forty-seventh street, between First and Second novanue; John F. Betz, brewery on Forty-forth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. The breweries are worked under certain guarantees to the government, waiting the decision of the cours. The parties implicated state, on their own behalf, that they already pay as duty one dollar a barrel on the sic and beer they sell; that some of their customers return unused material on which the duty has been already paid, and which they manufacture into whickey, at the rate of a gallon or a gallon and a half to the barrel. This, it appears, has been a long established custom, and the persise had no idea that they were doing an liegal act in shamulacturing it. It is alleged that a majority of the brewers of this city have been in the habit of working off their cids and state staff in this way, and to their respected question as to whether the act was legal or the cide of the are well known, and are as follows:-Bernheimer &